

A New Species of *Strangalia* Audinet-Serville
(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from Monteverde, Costa Rica

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Abstract.—*Strangalia guindoni* is described from Monteverde, Costa Rica, and figured. The previously unknown male of *S. emaciata* (Bates) is described from the same locality, and differentiated from the closely related *S. instabilis* Giesbert.

During recent years of collecting in the area of Monteverde, Puntarenas province, Costa Rica, four species of the genus *Strangalia* Audinet-Serville have been encountered: *S. picticornis* (Bates), *S. instabilis* Giesbert, *S. emaciata* (Bates), and a previously undescribed species.

The following paper is presented as an addition to recent works on the genus in Mexico and Central America by Chemsak and Linsley (1976), and Giesbert (1985, 1986), and to make names available for ongoing studies of the Cerambycidae of the Monteverde Cloud Forest Reserve.

Strangalia guindoni, NEW SPECIES
(Fig. 1)

Male.—Form moderate sized, elongate, strongly tapering posteriorly; integument moderately shining, black, with terminal abdominal sternite and tergite, and basal segments of palpi orange testaceous. Head with front long, shallowly punctate, sparsely pubescent, with shallow longitudinal impression between antennal tubercles; vertex densely, shallowly punctate; antennae attaining apical seventh of elytra, segments from 5th slightly thickened, with double sets of large, oval sensory pits on segments 7-11, segments to 5th with depressed black pubescence, remaining segments micro-pubescent. Pronotum with sides strongly sinuate, with distinct swelling on each side at middle, apex strongly transversely impressed; disk with moderately dense, transverse, subrugose punctures, feebly interrupted on middle; pubescence sparse, suberect, obscure, with a few long erect hairs laterally near base. Prosternum very finely punctate; mesosternum finely punctate and pubescent; metasternum lacking tubercles, with narrow, impunctate longitudinal impression in middle, punctation and pubescence fine, dense. Elytra more than three times as long as width across humeri, sides moderately strongly tapering to slightly behind middle, then subparallel to obliquely emarginate apices with acute hind angles; disk with a shallow, oblique impression on each side from humerus to suture at basal $\frac{1}{5}$, suture depressed behind middle; punctures small, shallow, moderately dense; pubescence short, moderately dense, suberect. Legs moderately slender; tibiae straight, lacking distinct carinae, armed with a pair of apical spurs. Abdomen extending one segment beyond elytral apices; each sternite finely, densely punctate at base, becoming nearly impunctate at apex; terminal

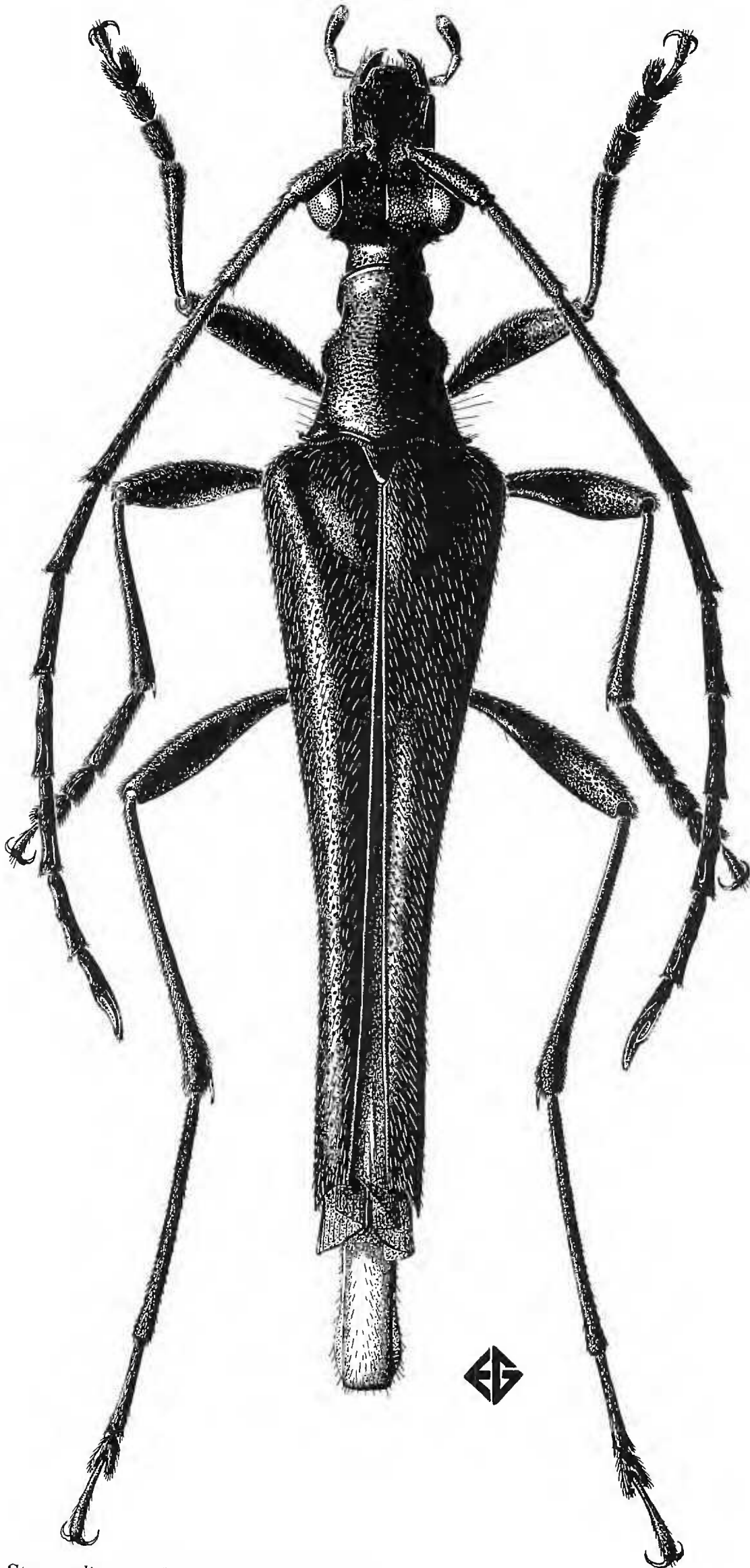


Figure 1. *Strangalia guindoni*, new species, male.

sternite with a deep, smooth, shining, impunctate excavation for nearly its entire length, with borders of excavation strongly produced as vertical, apically dentate, foliate blades. Length 20–23 mm.

Female.—Form somewhat more robust than male; integument dark reddish-orange, marked with blackish or infuscated as follows: legs, antennal segments 1–5, extreme base and apex of prothorax, scutellum, indistinct macula at middle of elytral disk and markings on suture, coxae, parts of mesosternum and episterna, and extreme base of abdominal segments 1–3; antennal segments 6–11 yellow-orange. Antennae reaching slightly past middle of elytra; abdomen not elongate, with terminal sternite emarginate and medially impressed at apex; terminal tergite apically notched. Length 17 mm.

Types.—*Holotype* male, *allotype* (California Academy of Sciences) and 3 male paratypes from COSTA RICA, Puntarenas prov., Monteverde 1450 m, April 19–26, 1988 (E. Giesbert).

Remarks.—This distinctive species may be easily recognized by its large size, sculpture of the prothorax and elytral disk, and sexual dichromatism, with the males black with last abdominal segment bright orange, and the females reddish with appendages and elytral markings black, and distal antennal segments orange. Specimens were taken at blossoms of Compositae in the Cloud Forest Reserve.

It is a pleasure to name this species for Wilford “Wolf” Guindon, in recognition of his many years of on-site devotion, both official and unofficial, to the preservation and care of the Reserve at Monteverde.

The key to adult males of Mexican and Central American *Strangalia* (Giesbert, 1985) may be modified to include the present species as follows:

- 11(10). Abdomen with last sternite excavated for $\frac{1}{2}$ its length, lateral lobes truncate, recurved inward; pronotum densely golden pubescent; antennal sensory pits small. Length 14–16 mm. Mexico (Durango, Sinaloa) *S. auripilis*
- Abdomen with last sternite excavated for $\frac{3}{4}$ or more of its length; pronotum moderately to sparsely pubescent; antennal sensory pits larger. Length 17–23 mm 11a
- 11a(11). Pronotum deeply transversely impressed behind apex, sides strongly sinuate; outer antennal segments bearing paired, smooth sensory pits. Integument black, with last abdominal segment orange. Length 20–23 mm. Costa Rica *S. guindoni*
- Pronotum shallowly impressed behind apex, sides feebly sinuate; outer antennal segments bearing large, setose, apical sensory pits. Integumental color variable, but with last abdominal segment piceous. Length 17–20 mm. Costa Rica and Panama *S. anaeae*

***Strangalia emaciata* (Bates)**

Ophistomis emaciata Bates, 1880:39.

Strangalia emaciata; Linsley & Chemsak, 1971:27; Chemsak & Linsley, 1976: 225.

This apparently uncommon species has been known only from the type, a single female from Costa Rica, with no more specific locality given. The male, described below, remained unknown.

Male.—Form slender, tapering. Integument black with wide discal vitta and short lateral broken line below humerus on each elytron yellowish; abdomen, bases of femora, and parts of sternum reddish. Head with front elongate; palpi with apical segment spatulate, nearly as wide as long; antennae attaining elytral apices, with segments 7–11 bearing double sets of large, oval sensory pits. Pronotum slender, longer than basal width; punctures moderately sparse; pubescence sparse, fine, inconspicuous. Elytra nearly 3½ times as long as width across humeri; apices emarginate, with hind angles acute. Abdomen with terminal sternite excavated for ¾ of its length, margins expanded, foliate, apically acuminate, excavation densely punctate internally. Legs slender; front trochanters apically produced, everted; hind tibiae carinate on inside near apices. Length 17.5 mm.

Material examined.—1 male, COSTA RICA, Puntarenas prov., Monteverde, elev. 1400 m, May 8, 1978 (W. A. Haber); 1 female, same locality, April 19–26, 1988 (E. Giesbert).

Remarks.—It is likely that integumental color is variable in both sexes, as in the closely related *S. instabilis* Giesbert. Males may be separated from those of the latter species by the longer elytra, wider terminal palpimeres, reddish abdomen, internally punctate apical excavation of the abdomen, and by the peculiar modification of the front trochanters. Females are very similar to those of *S. instabilis*, but may be separated by the somewhat longer muzzle, the more slender antennae, with the 7th segment distinctly longer than the scape, light markings on the underside, abdominal segments nearly impunctate throughout, with the terminal tergite apically rounded, not notched.

The key to males may be modified to include *S. emaciata* as follows:

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|----------|---|--------------------|
| 15(12). | Prolegs with trochanters apically produced, everted; pronotum moderately sparsely punctate; terminal maxillary palpimere spatulate, nearly quadrate. Integument black; elytra with wide yellowish discal vitta; abdomen reddish. Length 17.5 mm. Costa Rica | |
| | | <i>S. emaciata</i> |
| – | Prolegs with trochanters unmodified; terminal maxillary palpimere not nearly as wide as long. Integumental colors various | 15a |
| 15a(15). | Pronotum very sparsely punctate, punctures scattered | 16 |
| – | Pronotum densely punctate, punctures often contiguous | 18 |

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